AN

ABRIDGMENT

OF

L. MURRAY'S

ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

WITH AN

APPENDIX,

Containing an

EXEMPLIFICATION

OF THE

PARTS OF SPEECH.

Designed for the Use of the

YOUNGEST CLASS OF LEARNERS.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

YORK:

Printed and sold by WILSON, SPENCE, and MAWMAN:
Sold also by DARTON and HARVEY, No. 55,
Grace-church-street, London.

1797.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

INTRODUCTION.

THE Compiler of "Engliſh Grammar, adapted to the different Claſſes of Learners," having been frequently ſolicited to publiſh an Abridgment of that work, for the uſe of children commencing their grammatical ſtudies, he hopes that the epitome which he now offers to the public, will be found uſeful and ſatisfactory.

HIS chief view in preſenting the book in this form, is to preſerve the larger work from being torn and defaced by the younger ſcholars, in their firſt ſtudy of the general outline which it preſcribes; and, conſequently, to render their application to each part both new and inviting. If a ſmall volume is better adapted to the taſte of children than a large one; and

more readily engages their attention, from the apparent ſhortneſs of the road they have to travel, the Abridgment will thence derive additional recommendations. To give theſe arguments the greateſt weight, the book is neatly bound, and printed in a fair letter, and on a good paper.

A ſlight inſpection of the manner in which the work is executed, will ſhew that it is not, in any caſe, intended to ſupply the place, or ſuperſede the uſe, of the original Grammar. If, however, the teachers of ſuch children as can devote but a ſmall part of their time to this ſtudy, ſhould think proper to make uſe of it, they will not, it is imagined, find it more defective than abridgments are in general. It exhibits a general ſcheme of the ſubjects of Grammar; and contains definitions and rules, which the Compiler endeavoured to render as exact, conciſe,

and intelligible, as the nature of the ſubject would admit of.

THE tutors who may adopt this Abridgment merely as an introduction to the larger Grammar, will perceive in it a material advantage, which other ſhort works do not poſſeſs; namely, that the progreſs of their pupils will be accelerated, and the pleaſure of ſtudy increaſed, when they find themſelves advanced to a grammar, which exactly purſues the plan of the book they have ſtudied; and which does not perplex them with new definitions, and diſcordant views of their ſubject. The ſcholars alſo, who, in other ſeminaries, may be confined to this epitome, will be more readily invited afterwards to purſue the ſtudy of Grammar, when they perceive, from the intimate connexion of the books, the facility with which they may improve themſelves in the art.

THE Compiler thinks it would be improper to increaſe the ſize and expenſe of this Abridgment, by annexing to it any Exerciſes in Orthography and Syntax; ſince he has already publiſhed a diſtinct volume of Exerciſes, which will be found proportionably applicable, both to this work, and to the original Grammar. As, however, the buſineſs of parſing is neceſſary to thoſe who are entering on *the* ſtudy of Grammar, an Exerciſe of this kind could not properly be omitted; and therefore an Exemplification of the Parts of Speech is ſubjoined in the form of an Appendix.

IT may juſtly be doubted whether there is any ground for objection to the following compilation, on account of the additional coſt it will occaſion. The preſervation of the larger Grammar, by uſing the Abridgment, may, in moſt inſtances,

make amends for the charge of the latter. But were this not the caſe, it is hoped the period has paſſed away, in which the important buſineſs of education, was too often regulated or influenced by a parſimonious economy.

THE Compiler preſumes that no objection can properly be made to the phraſeology, from an idea that, in books of this kind, the language ſhould be brought down to the level of what is familiar to children. It is indeed indiſpenſable, that our words and phraſes ſhould, without requiring much attention and explanation, be intelligible to young perſons; but it will ſcarcely be controverted, that it is better to lead them forward, and improve their language, by proper examples, than to exhibit ſuch as will confirm them in a feeble and puerile mode of expreſſion. Children have language, as well as other

things, to learn and cultivate; and if good models are ſet before them, inſtruction and diligence will ſoon make them underſtood, and habit will render them familiar and pleaſing. Perhaps there is no method, by which this advantage may, in general, be more readily and effectually produced, than by accuſtoming children to commit to memory, ſentences in which the words are properly choſen, and the conſtruction and arrangement correct. This was one object which the Compiler had in view, when he compoſed the Grammar of which this is an epitome; and he hopes that he has not altogether failed in his endeavours to attain it.—But on this point, or on any other part of the work, it belongs not to him to determine: the whole muſt be referred to the deciſion of the impartial and judicious reader.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of ſpeaking and writing the Engliſh language with propriety.

It is divided into four parts, viz. ORTHOGRAPHY, ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX, and PROSODY.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

LETTERS.

AN articulate ſound, is the ſound of the human voice, formed by the organs of ſpeech.

Orthography teaches the nature and powers of letters, and the juſt method of ſpelling words.

A letter is the firſt principle, or leaſt part, of a word.

The letters of the Engliſh language, called the Engliſh Alphabet, are twenty-ſix in number.

The following is a list of the Roman and Italick Characters.

Roman.		Italick.		Name.
Cap.	Small.	Cap.	Small.	
A	a	*A*	*a*	*ai*
B	b	*B*	*b*	*bee*
C	c	*C*	*c*	*ſee*
D	d	*D*	*d*	*dee*
E	e	*E*	*e*	*ee*
F	f	*F*	*f*	*ef*
G	g	*G*	*g*	*jee*
H	h	*H*	*h*	*aitch*
I	i	*I*	*i*	*i* or *eye*
J	j	*J*	*j*	*jay*
K	k	*K*	*k*	*kay*
L	l	*L*		*el*
M	m	*M*	*m*	*em*
N	n	*N*	*n*	*en*
O	o	*O*	*o*	*o*
P	p	*P*	*p*	*pee*
Q	q	*Q*	*q*	*cue*
R	r	*R*	*r*	*ar*
S	ſ s	*S*	*ſ s*	*eſs*
T	t	*T*	*t*	*tee*
U	u	*U*	*u*	*u* or *you*
V	v	*V*	*v*	*vee*
W	w	*W*	*w*	*double u*
X	x	*X*	*x*	*eks*
Y	y	*Y*	*y*	*wy*
Z	z	*Z*	*z*	*zed* or *izzard*

Letters are divided into vowels and conſonants.

A vowel is a ſimple articulate ſound, formed by the impulſe of the voice, and by opening the mouth in a particular manner.

A conſonant cannot be perfectly ſounded by itſelf; but, joined with a vowel, forms an articulate ſound, by a particular motion or contact of the parts of the mouth.

The vowels are, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and ſometimes *w* and *y*.

W and *y* are conſonants when they begin a word or ſyllable; but in every other ſituation they are called vowels.

Conſonants are divided into mutes and ſemi-vowels.

The mutes cannot be ſounded *at all* without a vowel, and they all begin their ſound with a conſonant; as, *b*, *d*, *g*, *k*, *p*, *q*, *t*, and *c* hard, which are expreſſed *be*, *de*, *te*, &c.

The ſemi-vowels have an imperfect ſound of themſelves, and all begin with a vowel; as, *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *ſ*, &c. which are ſounded *ef*, *el*, *em*, &c.

Four of the ſemi-vowels, namely *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, are alſo diſtinguiſhed by the name of *liquids*, from their readily uniting with other conſonants, and flowing as it were into their ſounds.

A diphthong is the union of two vowels pronounced by a ſingle impulſe of the voice; as, *ea* in beat, *ou* in ſound.

A triphthong, the union of three vowels pronounced in like manner; as, *eau* in beau, *ieu* in view.

A proper diphthong is that in which both the vowels are ſounded; as, *oi* in voice, *ou* in ounce.

An improper diphthong has but one of the vowels ſounded; as, *ea* in eagle, *oa* in boat.

SYLLABLES.

A ſyllable is a ſound either ſimple or compounded, pronounced by a ſingle impulſe of the voice, and conſtituting a word, or part of a word; as, man, man-ful.

Spelling is the art of rightly dividing words into their ſyllables; or of expreſſing a word by its proper letters.

WORDS.

Words are articulate ſounds, uſed by common conſent as ſigns of our ideas.

A word of one ſyllable is termed a monoſyllable; a word of two ſyllables, a diſſyllable; a word of three ſyllables, a triſyllable; and a word of four or more ſyllables, a polyſyllable.

All words are either primitive or derivative.

Primitive words are thoſe which cannot be reduced to any ſimpler words in the language; as, man, good, content.

Derivative words are thoſe which may be reduced to other words in *Engliſh* of greater ſimplicity; as, manful, goodneſs, contentment.

ETYMOLOGY.

The ſecond part of Grammar is Etymology, which treats of the different ſorts of words, their derivation, and the various

modifications by which the ſenſe of a primitive word is diverſified.

There are in Engliſh nine ſorts of words, or, as they are commonly called, PARTS of SPEECH; namely, the ARTICLE, the SUBSTANTIVE or NOUN, the PRONOUN, the ADJECTIVE, the VERB, the ADVERB, the PREPOSITION, the CONJUNCTION, and the INTERJECTION.

1. An Article is a word prefixed to ſubſtantives, to point them out, and to ſhow how far their ſignification extends; as, a garden, an eagle, the woman.

2. A Subſtantive or noun is the name of any thing that exiſts, or of which we have any notion; as, man, virtue, London.

A ſubſtantive may, in general, be diſtinguiſhed by its taking an article before it, or by its making ſenſe in itſelf; as, *a* book, *the* ſun, *an* apple; temperance, induſtry, chaſtity.

3. A Pronoun is a word uſed inſtead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the ſame word; as, The man is happy; *he* is benevolent; *he* is uſeful.

4. An Adjective is a word added to a ſubſtantive, to expreſs its quality; as, An *induſtrious* man, a *virtuous* woman.

An adjective may be known by its making ſenſe with the addition of the word *thing*; as, a *good* thing, a *bad* thing: or of any particular ſubſtantive; as, a *ſweet* apple, a *pleaſant* proſpect.

5. A Verb is a word which ſignifies to BE, to DO, or to SUFFER: as, "I am, I rule, I am ruled."

A verb may be diſtinguiſhed by its taking any of the perſonal pronouns, or the word *to* before it, and making ſenſe; as, *I* walk, *he* plays, *they* write; or, *to* walk, *to* play, *to* write.

6. An Adverb is a part of ſpeech joined to a verb, an adjective, and ſometimes to another adverb, to expreſs ſome quality or circumſtance reſpecting it; as, he reads *well*; a *truly* good man; he writes *very correctly*.

An adverb may be generally known, by its anſwering to the queſtion, How? How much? When? or Where? as, in the phraſe "He reads *correctly*," the anſwer to the queſtion, How does he read? is, *correctly*.

7. Prepoſitions ſerve to connect words with one another, and to ſhow the relation between them; as, "He went *from* London *to* York;" "ſhe is *above* diſguiſe;" "they are ſupported *by* induſtry."

A prepoſition may be known by its admitting after it a perſonal pronoun, in the objective caſe; as *with*, *for*, *to*, &c. will allow the objective caſe after them; with *him*, for *her*, to *them*, &c.

8. A Conjunction is a part of ſpeech that is chiefly uſed to connect or join together ſentences; ſo as, out of two, to make one ſentence. It ſometimes connects only words; as, "Thou *and* he are happy, *becauſe* you are good."

9. Interjections are words thrown in between the parts of a ſentence, to expreſs the paſſions or emotions of the ſpeaker; as, "O virtue! how amiable art thou!"

ARTICLE.

An Article is a word prefixed to ſubſtantives, to point them out, and to ſhew how far

their ſignification extends; as, *a* garden, *an* eagle, *the* woman.

In Engliſh there are but two articles, *a* and *the: a* becomes *an* before a vowel, and before a ſilent *h:* as, *an* acorn, *an* hour. But if the *h* be ſounded, the *a* only is to be uſed; as, a hand, a heart, a highway.

A or *an* is ſtyled the indefinite article: it is uſed in a vague ſenſe to point out one ſingle thing of the kind, in other reſpects indeterminate; as, "Give me *a* book;" that is, any book.

The is called the definite article, becauſe it aſcertains what particular thing is meant; as, "Give me *the* book;" meaning ſome book referred to.

A ſubſtantive, without any article to limit it, is taken in its wideſt ſenſe; as, "Knowledge is proper for man;" that is, all mankind.

SUBSTANTIVE.

A Subſtantive or noun is the name of any thing that exiſts, or of which we have any notion; as, man, virtue, London, &c.

Subſtantives are either proper or common.

Proper names or ſubſtantives, are the names appropriated to individuals; as, George, London, Thames.

Common names or ſubſtantives, ſtand for kinds containing many ſorts, or for ſorts containing many individuals under them; as, animal, man, tree, &c.

To ſubſtantives belong gender, number, and caſe; and they are all of the third perſon, when ſpoken *of*, and of the ſecond, when ſpoken *to:* as, "Bleſſings attend us on every ſide;" "Be grateful, ye children of men!"

GENDER.

Gender is the diſtinction of ſex. There are three genders, the Maſculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.

The maſculine gender denotes animals of the male kind; as, a man, a horſe, &c.

The feminine gender ſignifies animals of the female kind; as, a woman, a princeſs, &c.

The neuter gender denotes objects which are neither males nor females; as, a field, a houſe, &c.

Some ſubſtantives naturally neuter are, by a figure of ſpeech, converted into the maſculine or feminine gender; as, when we ſay of the ſun, *he* is ſetting, and of a ſhip, *ſhe* ſails well, &c.

NUMBER.

Number is the conſideration of an object, as one or more.

Subſtantives are of two numbers, the ſingular and the plural.

The ſingular number expreſſes but one object; as, a chair, a table.

The plural number ſignifies more objects than one; as, chairs, tables.

Some nouns, from the nature of the things which they expreſs, are uſed only in the ſingular, others only in the plural, form; as, wheat, pitch, gold, ſloth, pride, &c. and bellows, ſciſſars, lungs, riches, &c.

Some words are the ſame in both numbers; as, deer, ſheep, pair, &c.

The plural number of nouns is generally formed by adding *s* to the ſingular; as, dove, doves; face, faces; thought, thoughts. But when the ſubſtantive ſingular ends in *x*, *ch*, *ſh*, or *ſs*, we add *es* in the plural; as, box, boxes; church, churches; laſh, laſhes; kiſs, kiſſes.

Nouns ending in *f* or *fe*, are generally rendered plural by the change of thoſe terminations into *ves*; as, loaf, loaves; wife, wives. Thoſe which end in *ff* have the regular plural; as, ruff, ruffs.

Such as have *y* in the ſingular, with no other vowel in the ſame ſyllable, change it into *ies* in the plural; as, beauty, beauties; fly, flies: But the *y* is not changed, when there is another vowel in the ſyllable; as, key, keys; delay, delays.

CASE.

The caſes of ſubſtantives ſignify their different terminations, which ſerve to expreſs the relations of one thing to another.

In Engliſh, ſubſtantives have but two caſes, the Nominative, and Poſſeſſive or Genitive.

The nominative caſe ſimply expreſſes the name of a thing, or the ſubject of the verb; as, "The boy plays;" "The girls learn."

The poſſeſſive or genitive caſe expreſſes the relation of property or poſſeſſion; and has an apoſtrophe, with the letter *s* coming after it; as, "The ſcholar's duty;" "My father's houſe:" that is, "The duty of the ſcholar;" "The houſe of my father."

When the plural ends in *s*, the other *s* is omitted, but the apoſtrophe is retained; as, "On eagles' wings;" "The drapers' company."

Sometimes alſo, when the ſingular terminates in *s*, the apoſtrophick *s* is not added; as, "For goodneſs' ſake;" "For righteouſneſs' ſake."

Engliſh ſubſtantives may be declined in the following manner:

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nominative Caſe.	A mother.	Mothers.
Poſſeſſive Caſe.	A mother's.	Mothers'.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nominative Caſe.	The man.	The men.
Poſſeſſive Caſe.	The man's.	The Men's.

PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun is a word uſed inſtead of a noun, to avoid the two frequent repetition of the ſame word; as, "The man is happy," "*he* is benevolent," *he* is uſeful."

There are four kinds of pronouns, viz. the Perſonal, the Poſſeſſive, the Relative, and the Adjective Pronouns.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

There are five Perſonal Pronouns; viz. *I, thou, he, ſhe, it;* with their plurals, *we, ye* or *you, they*.

Perſonal pronouns admit of perſon, number, gender, and caſe.

The perſons of pronouns are three in each of the numbers, viz.

I, is the firſt perſon
Thou, is the ſecond perſon
He, ſhe, or *it*, is the third perſon
} Singular.

We, is the firſt perſon
Ye or *you*, is the ſecond perſon } Plural.
They, is the third perſon

The numbers of pronouns, like thoſe of ſubſtantives, are two, the ſingular and the plural; as, *I, thou, he; we, ye, they.*

Gender has reſpect only to the third perſon ſingular of the pronouns, *he, ſhe, it. He* is maſculine; *ſhe* is feminine; *it* is neuter.

Perſonal pronouns have three caſes; the nominative, the poſſeſſive, and the objective.

The objective caſe follows the verb active, or the prepoſition, expreſſing the object of an action, or of a relation.

The perſonal pronouns are thus declined.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	I.	We.
Poſſeſs.	Mine.	Ours.
Object.	Me.	Us.
	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	Thou.	Ye *or* you
Poſſeſs.	Thine.	Yours.
Obj.	Thee.	You.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	He.	They.
Poſſeſs.	His.	Theirs.
Obj.	Him.	Them.
	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	She.	They.
Poſſeſs.	Hers.	Theirs.
Obj.	Her.	Them.
	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	It.	They.
Poſſeſs.	Its.	Theirs.
Obj.	It.	Them.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The Poſſeſſive Pronouns are ſuch as principally relate to poſſeſſion or property.

There are ſeven of them; viz. *my, thy, his, her, our, your, their.*

Mine and *thine,* inſtead of *my* and *thy,* were formerly uſed before a ſubſtantive or adjective beginning with a vowel or a ſilent *h:* as, "Blot out all *mine* iniquities."

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Relative Pronouns are ſuch as relate to ſome word or phraſe going before, which is thence called the antecedent: they are *who*, *which*, and *that*; as, "The man is happy *who* lives virtuouſly."

What is a kind of compound relative, including both the antecedent and the relative, and is equivalent to *that which*; as, "This is *what* I wanted;" that is to ſay, "*the thing which* I wanted."

Who is applied to perſons, *which* to animals and inanimate things; as, "He is a *friend*, *who* is faithful in adverſity;" "The bird, *which* ſung ſo ſweetly, is *flown*;" "This is the *tree*, *which* produces no fruit."

That, as a relative, is often uſed to prevent the too frequent repetition of *who* and *which*. It is applied to both perſons and things; as, "*He that* acts wiſely deſerves praiſe;" "Modeſty is a *quality that* highly adorns a woman."

Who is of both numbers, and is thus declined:

SINGULAR AND PLURAL.

Nominative.	Who.
Poſſeſſive.	Whoſe.
Objective.	Whom.

Who, which, what, are called *Interrogatives,* when they are uſed in aſking queſtions: as, "*Who* is he?" "*Which* is the book?" "*What* art thou doing?"

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective Pronouns are of a mixed nature, participating the properties both of the pronoun and the adjective. The following are of this claſs; *each, every, either; this, that,* and their plurals, *theſe, thoſe; ſome, one, any, all,* and *ſuch.*

The adjective pronouns may be ſubdivided into three ſorts, namely, the *diſtributive,* the *demonſtrative,,* and the *indefinite.*

1. The *diſtributive* are thoſe which denote the perſons or things that make up a number, as taken ſeparately and ſingly. They are *each*, *every*, *either*; as, "*Each* of his brothers is in a favourable ſituation;" "*Every* man muſt account for himſelf;" "I have not ſeen *either* of them."

2. The *demonſtrative*, are thoſe which preciſely point out the ſubjects to which they relate; *this* and *that*, *theſe* and *thoſe* are of this claſs; as, "*This* is true charity; *that* is only its image."

This refers to the neareſt perſon or thing, and *that* to the more diſtant: as, *This* man is more intelligent than *that*. *This* indicates the latter, or laſt mentioned; *that*, the former, or firſt mentioned: as, "Wealth and poverty are both temptations; *that*, tends to excite pride, *this*, diſcontent."

3. The *indefinite* are thoſe which expreſs their ſubjects in an indefinite or general manner. The following are of this kind: *ſome*, *other*, *any*, *one*, *all*, *ſuch*, &c.

Other is declined in the following manner:

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	*other*	*others.*
Poſſ.	*other's*	*others'.*
Obj.	*other*	*others.*

ADJECTIVES.

An Adjective is a word added to a ſubſtantive, to expreſs its quality; as, "An induſtrious man;" "A virtuous woman;" "A benevolent mind."

In Engliſh the adjective is not varied on account of gender, number, or caſe. Thus we ſay, "A careleſs boy; careleſs girls."

The only variation which it admits of, is that of the degrees of compariſon.

There are commonly reckoned three degrees of compariſon; the poſitive, comparative, and ſuperlative.

The poſitive ſtate expreſſes the quality of an object, without any increaſe or diminution; as, good, wiſe, great.

The comparative degree increaſes or leſſens the poſitive in ſignification; as, wiſer, greater, leſs wiſe.

The ſuperlative degree increaſes or leſſens the poſitive to the higheſt or loweſt degree; as, wiſeſt, greateſt, leaſt wiſe.

The ſimple word, or poſitive, becomes comparative by adding *r* or *er*; and the ſuperlative by adding *ſt* or *eſt*, to the end of it. And the adverbs *more* and *moſt*, placed before the adjective, have the ſame effect; as, wiſe, *more* wiſe, *moſt* wiſe.

Monoſyllables for the moſt part, are compared by *er* or *eſt*; and diſſyllables by *more* and *moſt*; as, mild, milder, mildeſt; frugal, more frugal, moſt frugal.

Some words of very common uſe are irregularly formed: as, "good, better, beſt; bad, worſe, worſt; little, leſs, leaſt; much or many, more, moſt;" and a few others.

VERBS.

A verb is a word which ſignifies to BE, to DO, or to SUFFER; as, "I am, I rule, I am ruled."

Verbs are of three kinds; ACTIVE, PASSIVE, and NEUTER. They are alſo divided into REGULAR, IRREGULAR, and DEFECTIVE.

A Verb Active expreſſes an action, and neceſſarily implies an agent, and an object acted upon; as, to love; "I love Penelope."

A Verb Paſſive expreſſes a paſſion, or a ſuffering, or the receiving of an action, and neceſſarily implies an object acted upon, and an agent by which it is acted upon; as, to be loved, "Penelope is loved by me."

A Verb Neuter expreſſes neither action nor paſſion, but being, or a ſtate or condition of being; as, "I am, I ſleep, I ſit."

Auxiliary or Helping Verbs, are thoſe by the help of which the Engliſh verbs are principally conjugated; they are, *do*, *be*, *have*, *ſhall*, *will*, *may*, *can*, with their variations; and *let* and *muſt*, which have no variation.

To verbs belong NUMBER, PERSON, MOOD, and TENSE.

NUMBER AND PERSON.

Verbs have two numbers, the Singular and the Plural; as, "I run, we run," &c.

In each number there are three perſons; as,

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
First Person.	I love.	We love.
Second Person.	Thou loveſt.	Ye love.
Third Person.	He loves.	They love.

MOODS.

Mood or Mode is a particular form of the verb, ſhewing the manner in which the being, action, or paſſion is repreſented.

There are five moods of verbs, the INDICATIVE, the IMPERATIVE, the POTENTIAL, the SUBJUNCTIVE, and the INFINITIVE.

The Indicative Mood ſimply indicates or declares a thing; as, "I ſee; they know:" or it aſks a queſtion; as, "Seeſt thou? Do they know?"

The Imperative Mood is uſed for commanding, exhorting, intreating, or permitting; as, "Depart thou; mind ye; let us ſtay; go in peace."

The Potential Mood implies power, will, or obligation; as, "I can walk; I would know; I ſhould learn."

The Subjunctive Mood repreſents a thing under a condition, motive, wiſh, ſuppoſition, &c.; and is preceded by a conjunc-

tion, expreſſed or underſtood, and attended by another verb; as, "I will reſpect him, *though* he chide me;" "Were he good, he would be happy."

The Infinitive Mood expreſſes a thing in a general and unlimited manner, without any diſtinction of number or perſon; as, "to act, to ſpeak, to be feared."

The Participle is a certain form of the verb, and derives its name from its participating, not only of the properties of a verb, but alſo thoſe of an adjective; as, "I am deſirous of *knowing* him;" "She was greatly *admired*;" "*Having finiſhed* his work, he ſubmitted it," &c.

There are three participles, the Preſent or Active, the Perfect or Paſſive, and the compound Perfect; as, "loving, loved, having loved."

THE TENSES.

Tenſe, being the diſtinction of time, might ſeem to admit only of the preſent, paſt, and future; but to mark it more accurately, it is made to conſiſt of ſix variations, viz. the PRESENT, the PRETERIMPERFECT, the PRE-

TERPERFECT, the PRETERPLUPERFECT, and the FIRST and SECOND FUTURES.

The Preſent Tenſe repreſents an action or event as paſſing at the time in which it is mentioned; as, "I rule; I am ruled; I think; I fear."

The Preterimperfect Tenſe repreſents the action or event, either as paſt and finiſhed, or as remaining unfiniſhed at a certain time paſt; as, "I loved her for her modeſty and virtue;" "I wrote yeſterday, or laſt year;" "They were travelling poſt when he met them."

The Preterperfect Tenſe not only refers indefinitely to what is paſt, but alſo conveys an alluſion to the preſent time; as, "I have written the letter;" "I have ſeen the perſon that was recommended to me;" that is, "I have ſeen him by this time."

The Preterpluperfect Tenſe repreſents a thing, not only as paſt, but alſo as prior to ſome other point of time ſpecified in the ſentence; as, "I had finiſhed my letter before he arrived."

The firſt Future Tenſe repreſents the action

as yet to come, either with or without reſpect to the preciſe time when; as, "The ſun will riſe to morrow;" "I ſhall ſee them again."

The ſecond Future intimates that the action will be fully accompliſhed at or before the time of another future action or event; as, "I ſhall have dined at (or before) one o'clock;" "The two houſes will have finiſhed their buſineſs when (or before) the king comes to prorogue them."

The Conjugation of a verb is the regular combination and arrangement of its ſeveral numbers, perſons, moods, and tenſes.

The conjugation of an active verb is ſtyled the ACTIVE VOICE; and that of a paſſive verb, the PASSIVE VOICE.

The auxiliary and active verb *To have*, is conjugated in the following manner.

TO HAVE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. *Perſ.* I have.	1. We have.
2. *Perſ.* Thou haſt.	2. Ye *or* you have.
3. *Perſ.* He, ſhe, *or* it, hath *or* has.	3. They have.

PREREIMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I had.	1. We had.
2. Thou hadſt.	2. Ye *or* you had.
3. He, *&c.* had.	3. They had.

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I have had.	1. We have had.
2. Thou haſt had.	2. Ye *or* you have had.
3. He has had.	3. They have had.

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I had had.	1. We had had.
2. Thou hadſt had.	2. Ye *or* you had had.
3. He had had.	3. They had had.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR	PLURAL.
1. I ſhall *or* will have.	1. We ſhall *or* will have.
2. Thou ſhalt *or* wilt have.	2. Ye *or* you ſhall *or* will have.
3. He ſhall *or* will have.	3. They ſhall *or* will have.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I ſhall *or* will have had.	1. We ſhall *or* will have had.
2. Thou ſhalt *or* wilt have had.	2. Ye *or* you ſhall *or* will have had.
3. He ſhall *or* will have had.	3. They ſhall *or* will have had.

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. Let me have.	1. Let us have.
2. Have thou, *or* do thou have.	2. Have ye, *or* do ye *or* you have.
3. Let him have.	3. Let them have.

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL
1. I may *or* can have.	1. We may *or* can have
2. Thou mayſt *or* canſt have.	2. Ye *or* you may *or* can have.
3. He may *or* can have.	3. They may *or* can have.

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I might, could, would, *or* ſhould have.	1. We might, could, would, *or* ſhould have.
2 Thou mightſt, couldſt, wouldſt, *or* ſhouldſt have.	2. Ye *or* you might, could, would, *or* ſhould have.
3. He might, could, would, *or* ſhould have.	3. They might could, would, *or* ſhould have.

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I may have had.	1. We may have had.
2. Thou mayſt have had.	2. Ye *or* you may have had.
3. He may have had.	3. They may have had.

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I might, could, would, *or* ſhould have had.	1. We might, could, would, *or* ſhould have had.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
2 Thou mightſt, couldſt, wouldſt, *or* ſhouldſt have had.	2. Ye *or* you might, could, would, *or* ſhould have had.
3. He might, could, would, *or* ſhould have had.	3. They might, could, would, *or* ſhould have had.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I have.	1. If we have.
2. If thou have.	2. If ye *or* you have.
3. If he have.	3. If they have.

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I had.	1. If we had.
2. If thou had,	2. If ye *or* you had.
3. If he had.	3. If they had.

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I have had.	1. If we have had.
2. If thou have had.	2. If ye *or* you have had.
3. If he have had.	3. If they have had.

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I had had.	1. If we had had.
2. If thou had had.	2. If ye *or* you had had.
3. If he had had.	3. If they had had.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I ſhall *or* will have.	1. If we ſhall *or* will have.
2. If thou ſhall *or* will have.	2. If ye *or* you ſhall or will have
3. If he ſhall *or* will have.	3. If they ſhall *or* will have.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I ſhall *or* will have had.	1. If we ſhall or will have had.
2. If thou ſhall *or* will have had.	2. If ye *or* you ſhall *or* will have had.
3. If he ſhall *or* will have had.	3. If they ſhall *or* will have had.

Infinitive Mood.

ESENT. To have. PERFECT. To have had.

Participles.

PRESENT OR ACTIVE. Having.
PERFECT OR PASSIVE. Had.
COMPOUND PERFECT. Having had.

The auxiliary and neuter verb *To be*, is conjugated as follows.

TO BE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I am.	1. We are.
2. Thou art.	2. Ye *or* you are.
3. He, ſhe, *or* it, is.	3. They are.

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I was.	1. We were.
2. Thou waſt.	2. Ye *or* you were.
3. He was.	3. They were.

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I have been.	1. We have been.
2. Thou haſt been.	2. Ye *or* you have been.
3. He hath *or* has been.	3. They have been.

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I had been.	1. We had been.
2. Thou hadſt been.	2. Ye *or* you had been.
3. He had been.	3. They had been.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I ſhall *or* will be.	1. We ſhall *or* will be.
2. Thou ſhalt *or* wilt be.	2. Ye *or* you ſhall *or* will be.
3. He ſhall *or* will be.	3. They ſhall *or* will be.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I ſhall *or* will have been.	1. We ſhall *or* will have been.
2. Thou ſhalt *or* wilt have been.	2. Ye *or* you ſhall *or* will have been.
3. He ſhall *or* will have been.	3. They ſhall *or* will have been.

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. Let me be.	1. Let us be.
2. Be thou, *or* do thou be.	2. Be ye *or* you, *or* do ye be.
3. Let him be.	3. Let them be.

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I may *or* can be.	1. We may *or* can be.
2. Thou mayſt *or* canſt be.	2. Ye *or* you may *or* can be.
3. He may *or* can be.	3. They may *or* can be.

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I might, could, would, *or* ſhould be.	1. We might, could, would, *or* ſhould be.
2. Thou mightſt, couldſt, wouldſt, *or* ſhouldſt be.	2. Ye *or* you might, could, would, *or* ſhould be.
3. He might, could, would, *or* ſhould be.	3. They might, could, would, *or* ſhould be.

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I may have been.	1. We may have been.
2. Thou mayſt have been.	2. Ye *or* you may have been.
3. He may have been.	3. They may have been.

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I might, could, would, *or* ſhould have been.	1. We might, could, would, *or* ſhould have been.
2. Thou mightſt, couldſt, wouldſt, *or* ſhouldſt have been.	2. Ye *or* you might, could, would, *or* ſhould have been.
3. He might, could, would, *or* ſhould have been.	3. They might, could, would, *or* ſhould have been.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I be.	1. If we be.
2. If thou be.	2. If ye *or* you be.
3. If he be.	3. If they be.

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I were.	1. If we were.
2. If thou wert.	2. If ye *or* you were.
3. If he were.	3. If they were.

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I have been.	1. If we have been.
2. If thou have been.	2. If ye *or* you have been.
3. If he have been.	3. If they have been.

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I had been.	1. If we had been.
2. If thou had been.	2. If ye *or* you had been.
3. If he had been.	3. If they had been.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I ſhall *or* will be.	1. If we ſhall *or* will be.
2. If thou ſhall *or* will be.	2. If ye *or* you ſhall *or* will be
3. If he ſhall *or* will be.	3. If they ſhall *or* will be.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I ſhall *or* will have been.	1. If we ſhall *or* will have been.
2. If thou ſhall *or* will have been.	2. If ye *or* you ſhall *or* will have been.
3. If he ſhall *or* will have been.	3. If they ſhall *or* will have been.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE. To be. PERFECT. To have been.

Participles.

PRESENT. Being. PERFECT. Been.
COMPOUND PERFECT. Having been.

OF THE CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

ACTIVE.

Verbs Active are called Regular, when they form their preterimperfect tenſe of the indicative mood, and their perfect participle,

by adding to the verb, *ed*, or *d* only when the verb ends in *e*; as,

PRESENT.	PRETERIMPERF.	PERF. PARTICIP.
I love.	I loved.	Loved.
I favour.	I favoured.	Favoured.

A Regular Active Verb is conjugated in the following manner:

TO LOVE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I love.	1. We love.
2. Thou loveſt, or doſt love.	2. Ye *or* you love.
3. He, ſhe, *or* it, loveth *or* loves.	3. They love.

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I loved.	1. We loved.
2. Thou lovedſt, *or* didſt love.	2. Ye *or* you loved.
3. He loved.	3. They loved.

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I have loved.	1. We have loved.
2. Thou haſt loved.	2. Ye *or* you have loved.
3. He hath *or* has loved.	3. They have loved.

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I had loved.	1. We had loved.
2. Thou hadſt loved.	2. Ye *or* you had loved.
3. He had loved.	3. They had loved.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I ſhall *or* will love.	1. We ſhall *or* will love.
2. Thou ſhalt *or* wilt love.	2. Ye *or* you ſhall *or* will love.
3. He ſhall *or* will love.	3. They ſhall *or* will love.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I ſhall *or* will have loved.	1. We ſhall *or* will have loved.
2. Thou ſhalt *or* wilt have loved.	2. Ye *or* you ſhall *or* will have loved.
3. He ſhall *or* will have loved.	3. They ſhall *or* will have loved.

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. Let me love.	1. Let us love.
2. Love thou *or* do thou love.	2. Love ye *or* you, *or* do ye love.
3. Let him love.	3. Let them love.

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I may *or* can love,	1. We may *or* can love.
2. Thou mayſt *or* canſt love.	2. Ye *or* you may *or* can love.
3. He may *or* can love.	3. They may *or* can love.

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I might, could, would, *or* ſhould love.	1. We might, could, would, *or* ſhould love.
2. Thou mightſt, couldſt, wouldſt, *or* ſhouldſt love.	2. Ye *or* you might, could, would, *or* ſhould love.
3. He might, could, would, *or* ſhould love.	3. They might, could, would, *or* ſhould love.

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I may have loved.	1. We may have loved.
2. Thou mayſt have loved.	2. Ye *or* you may have loved.
3. He may have loved.	3. They may have loved.

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I might, could, would, *or* ſhould have loved.	1. We might, could, would, *or* ſhould have loved.
2. Thou mightſt, couldſt, wouldſt, *or* ſhouldſt have loved.	2. Ye *or* you might, could, would, *or* ſhould have loved.
3. He might, could, would, *or* ſhould have loved.	3. They might, could, would, *or* ſhould have loved.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I love.	1. If we love.
2. If thou love.	2. If ye *or* you love.
3. If he love.	3. If they love.

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I loved.	1. If we loved.
2. If thou loved.	2. If ye *or* you loved,
3. If he loved.	3. If they loved.

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I have loved.	1. If we have loved.
2. If thou have loved.	2. If ye *or* you have loved,
3. If he have loved.	3. If they have loved,

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I had loved.	1. If we had loved.
2. If thou had loved.	2. If ye *or* you had loved,
3. If he had loved,	3. If they had loved.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I ſhall *or* will love.	1. If we ſhall *or* will love.
2. If thou ſhall *or* will love.	2. If ye *or* you ſhall *or* will love.
3. If he ſhall *or* will love	3. If they ſhall *or* will love.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I ſhall *or* will have loved.	1. If we ſhall *or* will have loved.
2. If thou ſhall *or* will have loved.	2. If ye *or* you ſhall *or* will have loved.
3. If he ſhall *or* will have loved.	3. If they ſhall *or* will have loved.

Infinitive Mood.

PESENT. To love. PERFECT. To have loved.

Participles.

PRESENT. Loving. PERFECT. Loved.
COMPOUND PERFECT. Having Loved.

PASSIVE.

Verbs paſſive are called regular, when they form their perfect participle by the addition of *d* or *ed*, to the verb; as, from the verb "To love," is formed the paſſive, "I am loved, I was loved, I ſhall be loved," &c.

A regular paſſive verb is conjugated by adding the perfect participle to the auxiliary

to be, through all its changes of number, perſon, mood, and tenſe, in the following manner.

TO BE LOVED.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I am loved.	1. We are loved.
2. Thou art loved.	2. Ye *or* you are loved.
3. He is loved.	3. They are loved.

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I was loved.	1. We were loved.
2. Thou waſt loved.	2. Ye *or* you were loved.
3. He was loved.	3. They were loved.

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I have been loved.	1. We have been loved.
2. Thou haſt been loved.	2. Ye *or* you have been loved.
3. He hath *or* has been loved.	3. They have been loved.

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I had been loved.	1. We had been loved.
2. Thou hadſt been loved.	2. Ye *or* you had been loved.
3. He had been loved.	3. They had been loved.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I ſhall *or* will be loved.	1. We ſhall *or* will be loved.
2. Thou ſhalt *or* wilt be loved.	2. Ye *or* you ſhall *or* will be loved.
3. He ſhall *or* will be loved.	3. They ſhall *or* will be loved.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I ſhall *or* will have been loved.	1. We ſhall *or* will have been loved.
2. Thou ſhalt *or* wilt have been loved.	2. Ye *or* you ſhall *or* will have been loved.
3. He ſhall *or* will have been loved.	3. They ſhall *or* will have been loved.

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. Let me be loved.	1. Let us be loved.
2. Be thou loved, *or* do thou be loved.	2. Be ye *or* you loved, *or* do ye be loved.
3. Let him be loved.	3. Let them be loved.

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I may *or* can be loved.	1. We may *or* can be loved.
2. Thou mayſt *or* canſt be loved.	2. Ye *or* you may *or* can be loved.
3. He may *or* can be loved.	3. They may *or* can be loved.

PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I might, could, would, *or* ſhould be loved.	1. We might, could, would, *or* ſhould be loved.
2. Thou mightſt, couldſt, wouldſt, *or* ſhouldſt be loved.	2. Ye *or* you might, could, would, *or* ſhould be loved.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
3. He might, could, would, *or* ſhould be loved.	3. They might, could, would, *or* ſhould be loved.

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I may have been loved.	1. We may have been loved.
2. Thou mayſt have been loved.	2. Ye *or* you may have been loved.
3. He may have been loved.	3. They may have been loved.

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I might, could, would, *or* ſhould have been loved.	1. We might could, would, *or* ſhould have been loved.
2. Thou mighſt, couldſt, wouldſt, *or* ſhouldſt have been loved.	2. Ye *or* you might, could, would, *or* ſhould have been loved.
3. He might, could, would, *or* ſhould have been loved.	3. They might, could, would, *or* ſhould have been loved.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I be loved.	1. If we be loved.
2. If thou be loved.	2. If ye *or* you be loved.
3. If he be loved.	3. If they be loved.

PRERERIMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I were loved.	1. If we were loved.
2. If thou wert loved.	2. If ye *or* you were loved.
3. If he were loved.	3. If they were loved.

PRETERPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I have been loved.	1. If we have been loved.
2. If thou have been loved.	2. If ye *or* you have been loved.
3. If he have been loved.	3. If they have been loved.

PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I had been loved.	1. If we had been loved.
2. If thou had been loved.	2. If ye *or* you had been loved.
3. If he had been loved.	3. If they had been loved.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR	PLURAL.
1. If I ſhall *or* will be loved.	1. If we ſhall *or* will be loved.
2. If thou ſhall *or* will be loved.	2. If ye *or* you ſhall *or* will be loved.
3. If he ſhall *or* will be loved.	3. If they ſhall *or* will be loved.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. If I ſhall *or* will have been loved.	1. If we ſhall *or* will have been loved.
2. If thou ſhall *or* will have been loved.	2. If ye *or* you ſhall *or* will have been loved.
3. If he ſhall *or* will have been loved.	3. If they ſhall *or* will have been loved.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.	PERFECT.
To be loved.	To have been loved.

Participles.

PRESENT. Being loved.

PERFECT OR PASSIVE.	COMPOUND PERFECT.
Loved.	Having been loved.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular Verbs are thoſe which do not form their preterimperfect tenſe, and their perfect participle, by the addition of *ed* to the verb; as,

PRESENT.	PRETERIMP.	PERFECT PART.
I begin,	I began,	begun.
I know,	I knew,	known.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs are thoſe which are uſed only in ſome of their moods and tenſes: as, *am, was, been; can, could; muſt*, &c.

ADVERB.

An Adverb is a part of ſpeech joined to a verb, an adjective, and ſometimes to another adverb, to expreſs ſome quality or circumſtance reſpecting it: as, "He reads *well*;" "A *truly* good man;" "He writes *very correctly*."

Some adverbs are compared, viz. "Soon, ſooner, ſooneſt; often, oftener, ofteneſt." And thoſe ending in *ly*, are compared by *more* and *moſt*, as, "Wiſely, more wiſely, moſt wiſely."

PREPOSITION.

Prepoſitions ſerve to connect words with one another, and to ſhow the relation between them. They are, for the moſt part, ſet before nouns and pronouns: as, "He went *from* London *to* York;" "She is *above* diſguiſe;" "They are ſupported *by* induſtry."

Prepoſitions are ſeparable or inſeparable.

The ſeparable prepoſitions are thoſe which may be uſed ſeparately from other words: as, "above, about, over, under, at, after, with," &c.

Some of theſe are ſometimes conjoined with other words: as, "Overtake, undertake, afterward."

The inſeparable prepoſitions are uſed only in the compoſition of words: ſuch as, *be*, *fore*, *miſ*, &c.; "Betimes, foretell, miſconduct."

The following is a liſt of the principal prepoſitions:

of	for	into	within	down
to	by	at	without	on *or* upon
from	in	with	up	off
over	below	before	beyond	againſt
through	beneath	after	about	among
above	under	behind	near	between

CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of ſpeech that is chiefly uſed to connect or join together ſentences; ſo as, out of two, to make one ſentence. It ſometimes connects only words.

Conjunctions are principally divided into two ſorts, the COPULATIVE and DISJUNCTIVE.

The Conjunction Copulative ſerves to connect or to continue a ſentence, by expreſſing an addition, a ſuppoſition, a cauſe, &c.: as, "He *and* his brother reſide in London;" "I will go, *if* he will accompany me;" "You are happy, *becauſe* you are good."

The Conjunction Disjunctive ſerves, not only to connect and continue the ſentence, but alſo to expreſs oppoſition of meaning in different degrees: as, "*Though* he was frequently reproved, *yet* he did not reform;" "They came with her, *but* went away without her."

The following is a liſt of the principal conjunctions:

although	for	ſo
and	if	that
as	leſt	than
becauſe	neither	though
both	notwithſtanding	unleſs
but	nor	yet
either	or	

INTERJECTION.

Interjections are words thrown in between the parts of a ſentence, to expreſs the paſſions or emotions of the ſpeaker; as, "Oh! I have alienated my friend; Alas! I fear for life;" "O virtue! how amiable art thou!"

SYNTAX.

THE third part of grammar is Syntax, which ſhews the agreement and right diſpoſition of words in a ſentence.

A ſentence is an aſſemblage of words, expreſſed in proper form, and ranged in proper order, and concurring to make a complete ſenſe.

Sentences are of two kinds, SIMPLE and COMPOUND.

A ſimple ſentence has in it but one ſubject, and one finite verb; as, "Life is ſhort."

A compound ſentence contains two or more ſimple ſentences, joined together by

one or more connective words; as, "Life is short, and art is long."

A phrase is two or more words rightly put together, in order to make a part of a sentence, and sometimes making a whole sentence.

The principal parts of a simple sentence are, the agent, the attribute, and the object.

The agent is the thing chiefly spoken of; the attribute is the thing or action affirmed or denied of it; and the object is the thing affected by such action.

The nominative denotes the agent, and usually goes before the verb or attribute; and the word or phrase, denoting the object, follows the verb: as, "A wise man governs his passions." Here, a *wise man* is the agent; *governs* the attribute, or thing affirmed; and *his passions*, the object.

Syntax principally consists of two parts, Concord and Government.

Concord is the agreement which one word has with another, in gender, number, case, or person.

Government is that power which one part of speech has over another, in directing its mood, tense, or case.

RULE I.

A verb muſt agree with its nominative caſe, in number and perſon: as, "I learn;" "Thou art improved;" "The birds ſing."

RULE II.

Two or more nouns, &c. in the ſingular number, joined together by one or more copulative conjunctions, have verbs, nouns, and pronouns agreeing with them in the plural number: as, "Socrates and Plato *were* wiſe; *they* were the moſt eminent philoſophers of Greece;" "The ſun that rolls over our heads, the food that we receive, the reſt that we enjoy, daily *admoniſh* us of a ſuperior and ſuperintending Power."

RULE III.

The conjunction disjunctive hath an effect contrary to that of the conjunction copula-

tive; for as the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken ſeparately, it muſt be in the ſingular number: as, "Ignorance or negligence *has* cauſed this miſtake;" "John, or James, or Joſeph, *intends* to accompany me;" "There *is*, in many minds, neither knowledge nor underſtanding."

RULE IV.

A noun of multitude, or ſignifying many, may have a verb or pronoun agreeing with it, either of the ſingular or plural number; yet not without regard to the import of the word, as conveying unity or plurality of idea: as, "The meeting *was* large;" "The parliament *is* diſſolved;" "The nation *is* powerful;" "My people *do* not conſider: *they* have not known me;" "The aſſembly of the wicked *have* encloſed me;" "The council *were* divided in *their* ſentiments."

RULE V.

Pronouns muſt always agree with their antecedents, and the nouns for which they

ſtand, in gender, number, and perſon: as, "This is the friend *whom* I love;" "That is the vice *which* I hate." "The king and the queen had put on *their* robes;" "The moon appears, and *ſhe* ſhines, but the light is not *her* own."

The relative is of the ſame perſon with the antecedent, and the verb agrees with it accordingly: as, "Thou *who loveſt* wiſdom;" "I, *who ſpeak* from experience."

RULE VI.

The relative is the nominative caſe to the verb, when no other nominative comes between it and the verb: as, "The maſter *who* taught us;" "The trees *which* are planted." But when another nominative comes between it and the verb, the relative is governed by ſome word in its own member of the ſentence: as, "He *who* preſerves me, to *whom* I owe my being, *whoſe* I am, and *whom* I ſerve, is eternal."

RULE VII.

When the relative is preceded by two nominatives of different perſons, the relative

and verb may agree in perſon with either: as, "*I* am the man *who command* you;" or, "I am the *man who commands* you." But the latter nominative is uſually preferred.

RULE VIII.

The pronominal adjectives *this* and *that*, &c. and the numbers *one*, *two*, &c. muſt agree in number with their ſubſtantives: as, "This book; theſe books; that ſort, thoſe ſorts; one girl, ten girls; another road, other roads."

RULE IX.

The article *a* or *an* agrees with nouns in the ſingular number only, individually or collectively: as, "A Chriſtian, an Infidel, a ſcore, a thouſand."

The definite article *the* may agree with nouns in the ſingular or plural number: as, the garden, the houſes, the ſtars."

RULE X.

One ſubſtantive governs another ſignifying a different thing, in the poſſeſſive or genitive caſe: as, "My father's houſe;" "Man's happineſs;" "Virtue's reward."

RULE XI.

Active verbs govern the objective caſe: as, "Truth ennobles *her*;" "She comforts *me*;" "They ſupport *us*;" "Virtue rewards *them* that follow *her*."

RULE XII.

One verb governs another that follows it, or depends upon it, in the infinitive mood: as, "Ceaſe *to do* evil; learn *to do* well:" "We ſhould be prepared *to render* an account of our actions."

RULE XIII.

In the uſe of verbs and words that, in point of time, relate to each other, the order of time muſt be obſerved. Inſtead of ſaying,

"The Lord *hath given*, and the Lord hath taken away;" we ſhould ſay, "The Lord *gave*," &c. Inſtead of "I *remember* him theſe many years;" it ſhould be, "I *have remembered* him," &c.

RULE XIV.

Participles govern words in the ſame manner as the verbs do from which they are derived: as, "I am weary with *hearing him*;" "She is *inſtructing us*; "He was *admoniſhing them*."

RULE XV.

Adverbs, though they have no government of caſe, tenſe, &c. require an appropriate ſituation in the ſentence, viz. for the moſt part before adjectives, after verbs active or neuter, and frequently between the auxiliary and the verb: as, "He made a *very ſenſible* diſcourſe, he *ſpake unaffectedly* and *forcibly*, and *was attentively heard* by the whole audience."

RULE XVI.

Two negatives, in Engliſh, deſtroy one another, or are equivalent to an affirmative: as, "*Nor* did they *not* perceive him;" that is, "they did perceive him." "*Never* ſhall I *not* confeſs; that is, "I ſhall never avoid confeſſing;" or, "I ſhall always confeſs." But it is better to expreſs an affirmation by a regular affirmative, than by two negatives.

RULE XVII.

Prepoſitions govern the objective caſe: as, "I have heard a good character *of him.*" "*From him* that is needy, turn not away;" "A word to the wiſe is ſufficient *for them*;" "Strength of mind is *with them* that are pure in heart."

RULE XVIII.

Conjunctions connect the ſame moods and tenſes of verbs, and caſes of nouns and pro-

nouns: as, "Candour is *to be approved and practiſed*;" "If thou ſincerely *deſire*, and earneſtly *purſue* virtue, ſhe *will* aſſuredly *be found* by thee, *and prove* a rich reward;" "The maſter taught *her and me* to write;" "*He and ſhe* were ſchoolfellows."

RULE XIX.

Some conjunctions require the indicative, ſome the ſubjunctive mood, after them. It is a general rule, that when ſomething contingent or doubtful is implied, the ſubjunctive ought to be uſed: as, "*If* I *were* to write, he would not regard it;" "He will not be pardoned *unleſs* he *repent*."

Conjunctions that are of a poſitive and abſolute nature require the indicative mood. "*As* virtue *advances ſo* vice *recedes*;" "He is healthy *becauſe* he *is* temperate."

RULE XX.

When the qualities of different things are compared, the latter noun or pronoun is not

governed by the conjunction *than* or *as*, (for conjunctions have no government of cases) but agrees with the verb, or is governed by the verb or the preposition, expressed or understood: as, "Thou art wiser than I;" that is, "than I am." "They loved him more than me;" i. e. "more than they loved me." "The sentiment is well expressed by Plato, but much better by Solomon than him;" that is, "than by him."

RULE XXI.

To avoid disagreeable repetitions, and to express our ideas in few words, an ellipsis or omission of some words is frequently admitted; but when this would obscure the sentence, weaken its force, or be attended with an impropriety, the ellipsis must be supplied. Instead of saying, "He was a learned man, he was a wise man, and he was a good man;" we make use of the ellipsis, and say, "he was a learned, wise, and good man." In the phrase, "Any two men used to think with freedom," the words "*who*

are" ſhould have been ſupplied. "A beautiful field and trees," is not proper language. It ſhould be "Beautiful fields and trees," or "A beautiful field and fine trees."

RULE XXII.

All the parts of a ſentence ſhould correſpond to each other, and a regular and dependent conſtruction, throughout, be carefully preſerved. The following ſentence is therefore inaccurate: "He was more beloved, but not ſo much admired, as Cinthio." *More* requires *than* after it, which is no where found in the ſentence. It ſhould be, "He was more beloved than Cinthio, bnt not ſo much admired."

PROSODY.

PROSODY conſiſts of two parts; the firſt teaches the true pronunciation of words, compriſing ACCENT, QUANTITY, EMPHASIS, and CADENCE; and the other, the laws of VERSIFIFATION.

ACCENT.

Accent is the laying of a peculiar ſtreſs of the voice on a certain vowel or ſyllable in a word, that it may be better heard than the reſt, or diſtinguiſhed from them: as, in the word *preſúme*, the ſtreſs of the voice muſt be on the ſecond ſyllable, *ſúme*, which takes the accent.

QUANTITY.

The quantity of a ſyllable is that time which is occupied in pronouncing it. It is conſidered as long or ſhort.

A vowel or ſyllable is long, when the vowel or vowels are ſlowly joined in pronunciation with the following letters: as, "Fāll, bāle, mōōd, hōūſe, fēature."

A ſyllable is ſhort, when the vowel is quickly joined to the ſucceeding letter: as, "ărt, bŏnnĕt, hŭngĕr."

A long ſyllable requires double the time of a ſhort one in pronouncing it: thus, "Māte" and "Nōte" ſhould be pronounced as ſlowly again as "Măt" and "Nŏt."

EMPHASIS.

By emphaſis is meant a ſtronger and fuller ſound of voice, by which we diſtinguiſh ſome word on which we deſign to lay particular ſtreſs, and to ſhew how it affects the reſt of the ſentence. Sometimes the emphatic word muſt be diſtinguiſhed by a particular tone of voice, as well as by a ſtronger accent.

CADENCE.

Cadence is directly oppoſite to emphaſis; for as emphaſis is the raiſing, cadence is the

falling of the voice, and generally takes place at the end of a ſentence, unleſs it cloſe with an emphatical word.

VERSIFICATION.

Verſification is the arrangement of a certain number of ſyllables, according to certain laws.

Rhyme is the correſpondence of the laſt ſound of one verſe, to the laſt ſound or ſyllable of another.

PUNCTUATION.

IS the art of dividing a written compoſition into ſentences, or parts of ſentences, by points or ſtops, for the purpoſe of marking the different pauſes which the ſenſe, and an accurate pronunciation, require.

The Comma repreſents the ſhorteſt pauſe; the Semicolon, a pauſe double that of the comma; the Colon, double that of the ſemicolon; and the Period, double that of the colon.

APPENDIX.

EXEMPLIFICATION

OF

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

EXEMPLIFICATION OF

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

PARSING TABLE.

WHAT part of ſpeech?

1. *An article.* What kind? Why?
2. *A ſubſtantive.* Common or proper? What Gender? Number? Caſe? Why?
3. *A pronoun.* What kind? Perſon? Gender? Number? Caſe? Why?
4. *An adjective.* What degree of compariſon? To what does it belong? Why an adjective.
5. *A verb.* What kind? Mood? Tenſe? Number? Perſon? Why? If a participle, Why? Active or paſſive?
6. *An adverb.* Why is it an adverb?
7. *A prepoſition.* Why a prepoſition?
8. *A conjunction.* Why?
9. *An interjection.* Why?

CHAP. I.

Article and Subſtantive.

A buſh
A tree
A flower
An apple
An orange
An almond
A hood
A houſe
A hunter
An hour
An honour
An hoſtler
The garden
The fields
The rainbow
The clouds
The ſcholars' duty
The horizon
Virtue
The vices
Temperance
A variety
George
The Rhine
A prince
A rivulet
The Humber
Gregory
The pope
An abbeſs
An owl
A building
The Weavers' Company
Europe
The ſciences
Yorkſhire
The planets
The ſun
A volume
Parchment
The Pens

A diſpoſition
Benevolence
An overſight
A deſign
The governeſs
An ornament
The girls' ſchool
A grammar
Mathematicks
The elements
An earthquake
The King's prerogative
Africa
The continent
Roundneſs
A declivity
Blackneſs
An inclination
The undertaking
Penelope
Conſtancy
An entertainment
A fever
The ſtars
A comet
A miracle
A prophecy
Depravity
The conſtitution
The laws
Beauty
A conſumption
An elevation
The conqueror
An Alexander
Wiſdom
America
The Cæſars
The Thames
A river
The ſhadows
A vacancy
The hollow
An idea
A whim
Nothing

CHAP. II.

Article, Adjective, and Subſtantive.

A good heart
A wiſe head
A ſtrong body
An obedient ſon
A diligent ſcholar
A happy parent
Shady trees
A fragrant flower
The verdant fields
A peaceful mind
Compoſed thoughts
A ſerene aſpect
An affable deportment
The whiſtling winds
A boiſterous ſea
The howling tempeſt
A gloomy cavern
Rapid ſtreams
Unwholeſome dews
A ſevere winter
A uſeleſs drone
The induſtrious bees
Harmleſs doves
The careleſs oſtrich
The dutiful ſtork
The ſpacious firmament
Cooling breezes
An amiable woman
A dignified character
A pleaſing addreſs
An open countenance
The candid reaſoner
Fair propoſals
A mutual agreement
A plain narrative
An hiſtorical fiction
Relentleſs war

An obdurate heart
Tempeſtuous paſſions
An unhappy temper
A ſenſual mind
The babbling brook
A limpid ſtream
The devious walk
A winding canal
The ſerpentine river
A melancholy fact
An intereſting hiſtory
A happier life
The woodbine's fragrance
A cheering proſpect
An harmonious ſound
Delicious fruit
The ſweeteſt incenſe
An odorous garden
The ſenſitive plant
A convenient manſion
Warm clothing
A temperate climate
Wholeſome aliment
An affectionate parent
A free government
The diligent farmer
A fruitful field
The crowning harveſt
A virtuous conflict
A final reward
Peaceful abodes
The nobleſt proſpect
A profligate life
A miſerable end
Gloomy regions
An incomprehenſible ſubject
A controverted point
The cool ſequeſtered vale
A garden encloſed.
The ivy-mantled tower
Virtue's fair form
A mahogany table
Sweet-ſcented myrtle

A reſolution wiſe, noble, diſintereſted
Conſolation's lenient hand
A better world
A cheerful, good, old man
A ſilver tea-urn
Tender looking charity
My brother's wife's mother
A book of my friend's
An animating, well-founded hope

CHAP. III.

Pronoun and Verb, &c.

I am ſincere.
Thou art induſtrious.
He is diſintereſted.
We honour them.
You encourage us.
They commend her.
Thou doſt improve.
He aſſiſted me.
We completed our journey.
Our hopes did flatter us.
They have deceived me.
Your expectation has failed.
The accident had happened.
He had reſigned himſelf.
Their fears will detect them.
You ſhall ſubmit.
They will obey us.

Good humour ſhall prevail.
He will have determined.
We ſhall have agreed.
Let me depart.
Do thou inſtruct him.
Prepare thy leſſon.
Let him conſider.
Let us improve ourſelves.
Know yourſelves.
Let them advance.
They may offend.
I can forgive.
He might ſurpaſs them.
We could overtake him.
I would be happy.
Ye ſhould repent.
He may have deceived me.
They may have forgotten.
Thou mightſt have improved.
We ſhould have conſidered.
To ſee the ſun is pleaſant.
To live well is honourable.
To have conquered himſelf was his higheſt praiſe.
Promoting others' welfare, they advanced their own intereſt.
He lives reſpected.
Having reſigned his office, he retired.
They are diſcouraged.
He was condemned.
We have been rewarded.
She had been admired.
Virtue will be rewarded.

The perſon will have been executed, when the pardon arrives.
Let him be animated.
Be you intreated.
Let them be prepared.
It can be enlarged.
You may be diſcovered.
He might be convinced.
It would be careſſed.
I may have been deceived.
They might have been honoured.
To be truſted, we muſt be virtuous.
To have been admired, availed him little.
Ridiculed, deſpiſed, perſecuted, he maintained his principles.
Being reviled, we bleſs.
Having been deſerted, he became diſcouraged.
The ſight being new, he ſtartled.
This uncouth figure ſtartled him.
I have ſearched, I have found it.
They ſearched thoſe rooms; he was gone.
The book is his; it was mine.
Theſe are yours, thoſe are ours.
Our hearts are deceitful.
Your conduct met their approbation.
None met who could avoid it.
Thy eſteem is my honour.
Her work does her credit.

Each muſt anſwer the queſtion.
Every heart knows its own ſorrows.
Which was his choice?
It was neither.
Hers is finiſhed, thine is to do.
This is what I feared.
That is the thing which I deſired.
Who can preſerve himſelf?
Whoſe books are theſe?
Whom have we ſerved?
Some are negligent, others induſtrious.
One may deceive one's ſelf.
All have a talent to improve.
Can any diſpute it?
Such is our condition.

CHAP. IV.

Adverb, Prepoſition, Conjunction, and Interjection.

I have ſeen him once, perhaps twice.
Thirdly, and laſtly, I ſhall conclude.
This plant is found here, and elſewhere.
Only to-day is properly ours.
The taſk is already performed.
We could not ſerve

him then, but will hereafter.

We often reſolve, but ſeldom perform.

He is much more promiſing now than formerly.

We are wiſely and happily directed.

He has certainly been diligent, and he will probably ſucceed.

How ſweetly the birds ſing!

Why art thou ſo heedleſs?

He is little attentive; nay, abſolutely ſtupid.

When will they arrive?

Where ſhall we ſtop?

Mentally and bodily, we are curiouſly and wonderfully formed.

They travelled thro' France, in haſte, towards Italy.

From virtue to vice, the progreſs is gradual.

By diligence and frugality, we arrive at competency.

We are often below our wiſhes, and above our deſert.

Some things make for him, others againſt him.

By this imprudence, he was plunged into new difficulties.

Without the aid of charity, he ſupported himſelf with credit.

Of his talents much might be ſaid; concerning his integrity, nothing.

On all occaſions ſhe behaved with propriety.

We in vain look for a path between virtue and vice.

He lives within his income.

The houſe was ſold at a great price, and above its value.

She came down ſtairs ſlowly, but went briſkly up again.

His father and mother and uncle, reſide at Rome.

We muſt be temperate, if we would be healthy.

He is as old as his claſs-mate, but not ſo learned.

Charles is eſteemed, becauſe he is both diſcreet and benevolent.

We will ſtay till he arrives.

He retires to reſt ſoon, that he may riſe early.

We ought to be thankful, for we have received much.

Though he is often adviſed, yet he does not reform.

Reproof either ſoftens or hardens its object.

Neither proſperity nor adverſity has improved him.

He can acquire no virtue, unleſs he make ſome ſacrifices.

Let him that ſtandeth take heed leſt he fall.

If thou wert his ſuperior, thou ſhouldſt not have boaſted.

He will be detected, though he deny the fact.

If he have promiſed, he ſhould act accordingly.

She will tranſgreſs, unleſs ſhe be admoniſhed.

If he were encouraged, he would amend.

Tho' he condemn me, I will reſpect him.

Their talents are more brilliant than uſeful.

Notwithſtanding his poverty, he is a wiſe and worthy perſon.

If our deſires are moderate, our wants will be few.

Hope often amuſes, but ſeldom ſatisfies us.

Though he is lively, yet he is not volatile.

O, peace! how deſirable art thou!

I have been often occupied, alas! with trifles.

Strange! that we ſhould be ſo infatuated.

O! the humiliations to which vice reduces us.

Hark! how ſweetly the woodlark ſings!

Ah! the deluſions of hope.

Hail, ſimplicity! ſource of genuine joy.

Behold! how pleaſant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

Welcome again! my long loſt friend.

The following are a few inſtances of the ſame word's conſtituting ſeveral of the parts of ſpeech.

Calm was the day, and the ſcene delightful.

We may expect a calm after a ſtorm.

To prevent paſſion, is eaſier than to calm it.

Better is a little with content, than a great deal with anxiety.

The gay and diſſolute think little of the miſeries, which are ſtealing ſoftly after them.

A little attention will rectify ſome errors.

He laboured to ſtill the tumult.

Still waters are commonly deepeſt.

Though he is out of danger, he is ſtill afraid.

To-day's leſſon is harder than yeſterday's.

We are but of yeſterday, and know nothing.

He rode hard yeſterday, reſts to-day, and will travel again to-morrow.

Though ſhe is rich and fair, yet ſhe is not amiable.

They are yet young, and muſt ſuſpend their judgment yet a while.

Many perſons are better than we ſuppoſe them to be.

The few and the many have their prepoſſeſſions.

Few days paſs without ſome clouds.

Much money is corrupting.

Think much, and ſpeak little.

He has ſeen much of the world, and been much careſſed.

His years are more than hers; but he has not more knowledge.

The more we are bleſſed, the more grateful we ſhould be.

The deſire of getting more, is rarely ſatisfied.

He has equal knowledge, but inferior judgment.

She is his inferior in ſenſe, but his equal in prudence.

We muſt make a like ſpace between the lines.

Every being loves its like.

Behave yourſelves like men.

We are too apt to like pernicious company.

He may go or ſtay as he likes.

They ſtrive to learn.

He goes to and fro.

To his wiſdom we owe our privilege.

The proportion is ten to one.

He has ſerved them

with his utmoſt ability.

When we do our utmoſt, no more is required.

I will ſubmit, for I know it brings peace.

I have a regard for him.

It is for our health to be temperate.

O! for better times.

Both of them deſerve praiſe.

He is eſteemed, both on his own account, and on that of his parents.

CHAP. V.

All the Parts of Speech indiſcriminately arranged.

DISSIMULATION in youth, is the forerunner of perfidy in old age. Its firſt appearance, is the fatal omen of growing depravity, and future ſhame.

If we poſſeſs not the power of ſelf-government, we ſhall be the prey of every looſe inclination that chances to ariſe. Pampered by continual indulgence, all our paſſions will become mutinous and headſtrong. Deſire,

not reaſon, will be the ruling principle of our conduct.

Abſurdly we ſpend our time in contending about the trifles of a day, while we ought to be preparing for a higher exiſtence.

How little do they know of the true happineſs of life, who are ſtrangers to that intercourſe of good offices and kind affections, which, by a pleaſing charm, attach men to one another, and circulate rational enjoyment from heart to heart.

If we view ourſelves, with all our imperfections and failings, in a juſt light, we ſhall rather be ſurpriſed at our enjoying ſo many good things, than diſcontented, becauſe there are any which we want.

True cheerfulneſs makes a man happy in himſelf, and promotes the happineſs of all around him. It is the clear and calm ſunſhine of a mind illuminated by piety and virtue.

Wherever views of intereſt, and proſpects of return, mingle with the feelings of affection, ſenſibility acts an imperfect part, and entitles us to ſmall ſhare of commendation.

Let not your expectations from the years that are to come, riſe too high; and your diſappointments will be fewer, and more eaſily ſupported.

To live long, ought not to be our favourite wiſh, ſo much as to live well. By continuing too long on earth, we might only live to witneſs a greater number of melancholy ſcenes, and to expoſe ourſelves to a wider compaſs of human woe.

How many paſs away ſome of the moſt valuable years of their lives, toſt in a whirlpool of what cannot be called pleaſure, ſo much as mere giddineſs and folly.

Look round you with attentive eye, and weigh characters well, before you connect yourſelves too cloſely with any who court your ſociety.

The true honour of man conſiſts not in the multitude of riches, or the elevation of rank; for experience ſhows, that theſe may be poſſeſſed by the worthleſs, as well as by the deſerving.

Beauty of form has often betrayed its poſſeſſor. The flower is eaſily blaſted. It is

ſhort-lived at the beſt; and trifling, at any rate, in compariſon with the higher, and more laſting beauties of the mind.

A contented temper opens a clear ſky, and brightens every object around us. It is in the ſullen and dark ſhade of diſcontent, that noxious paſſions, like venemous animals, breed, and prey upon the heart.

Thouſands whom indolence has ſunk into contemptible obſcurity, might have come forward to uſefulneſs and honour, if idleneſs had not fruſtrated the effect of all their powers.

Sloth is like the ſlowly-flowing, putrid ſtream, which ſtagnates in the marſh, breeds venemous animals, and poiſonous plants; and infects with peſtilential vapours the whole country round it.

Diſappointments derange, and overcome, vulgar minds. The patient and the wiſe, by a proper improvement, frequently make them contribute to their high advantage.

Sobriety of mind is one of thoſe virtues, which the preſent condition of human life

ſtrongly inculcates. The uncertainty of its enjoyments, checks preſumption; the multiplicity of its dangers, demands perpetual caution. Moderation, vigilance, and ſelf-government, are duties incumbent on all; but eſpecially on ſuch as are beginning the journey of life.

The charms and comforts of virtue are inexpreſſible; and can only be juſtly conceived by thoſe who poſſeſs her. The conſciouſneſs of Divine approbation and ſupport, and the ſteady hope of future happineſs, communicate a peace and joy, to which all the delights of the world bear no reſemblance.

If we knew how much the pleaſures of this life deceive and betray their unhappy votaries; and reflected on the diſappointments in purſuit, the diſſatisfaction in enjoyment, or the uncertainty of poſſeſſion, which every where attend them; we ſhould ceaſe to be enamoured with ſuch brittle and tranſient joys; and ſhould wiſely fix our hearts on thoſe virtuous attainments, which the world can neither give nor take away.

Order is Heav'n's firſt law; and this confeſt,
Some are, and muſt be, greater than the reſt,
More rich, more wiſe; but who infers from hence,
That ſuch are happier, ſhocks all common ſenſe.

Needful auſterities our wills reſtrain;
As thorns fence in the tender plant from harm.

Reaſon's whole pleaſure, all the joys of ſenſe,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and competence;
But health conſiſts with temperance alone;
And peace, Oh, Virtue! peace is all thy own.

On earth nought precious is obtain'd
  But what is painful too;
By travel, and *to* travel born,
  Our ſabbaths are but few.

Who noble ends by noble means obtains,
Or failing, ſmiles in exile or in chains,
Like good Aurelius let him reign, or bleed
Like Socrates, that man is great indeed.

Our hearts are faſten'd to this world
  By ſtrong and endleſs ties;
But every ſorrow cuts a ſtring,
  And urges us to riſe.

Oft pining cares in rich brocades are dreſt,
And diamonds glitter on an anxious breaſt.

Teach me to feel another's wo,
To hide the fault I ſee;
That mercy I to others ſhow,
That mercy ſhow to me.
This day be bread, and peace, my lot;
All elſe beneath the ſun:
Thou know'ſt if beſt beſtow'd or not;
And let thy will be done.

Vice is a monſter of ſo frightful mien,
As, to be hated, needs but to be ſeen:
Yet ſeen too oft, familiar with her face,
We firſt endure, then pity, then embrace.

If nothing more than purpoſe in thy power,
Thy purpoſe firm, is equal to the deed:
Who does the beſt his circumſtance allows,
Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more.

In faith and hope the world will diſagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity.

To be reſign'd when ills betide,
Patient when favours are denied,
And pleas'd with favours giv'n:
Moſt ſurely, this is Wiſdom's part;
This is that incenſe of the heart,
Whoſe fragrance ſmells to Heav'n.

All fame is foreign, but of true deſert;
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart:
One ſelf-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of ſtupid ſtarers, and of loud huzzas;
And more true joy Marcellus exil'd feels,
Than Cæſar with a ſenate at his heels.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble ſtrife,
Their ſober wiſhes never learn'd to ſtray;
Along the cool ſequeſter'd vale of life,
They kept the noiſeleſs tenor of their way.

What nothing earthly gives, or can deſtroy,
The ſoul's calm ſunſhine, and the heartfelt joy,
Is virtue's prize.

Pity the ſorrows of a poor old man,
Whoſe trembling limbs have borne him to thy door;
Whoſe days are dwindled to the ſhorteſt ſpan;
Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bleſs thy ſtore.

Who lives to nature, rarely can be poor:
Who lives to fancy, never can be rich.

When, young, life's journey I began,
The glitt'ring proſpect charm'd my eyes;
I ſaw, along th' extended plain,
Joy after joy ſucceſſive riſe.

But ſoon I found 'twas all a dream;
And learn'd the fond purſuit to ſhun,
Where few can reach their purpos'd aim,
And thouſands daily are undone.

'Tis greatly wiſe to talk with our paſt hours;
And aſk them, what report they bore to heav'n.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All chance, direction, which thou canſt not ſee;
All diſcord, harmony, not underſtood;
All partial evil, univerſal good.

Heav'n's choice is ſafer than our own;
Of ages paſt inquire,
What the moſt formidable fate?
"To have our own deſire."

If ceaſeleſs, thus, the fowls of heav'n he feeds,
If o'er the fields ſuch lucid robes he ſpreads;
Will he not care for you, ye faithleſs, ſay?
Is he unwiſe? or, are ye leſs than they?

The ſpacious firmament on high,
With all the blue etherial ſky,
And ſpangled heav'ns, a ſhining frame,
Their great original proclaim:
Th' unwearied ſun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power diſplay,
And publiſhes to ev'ry land,
The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the ev'ning ſhades prevail,
The moon takes up the wond'rous tale,
And, nightly, to the liſt'ning earth,
Repeats the ſtory of her birth:
Whilſt all the ſtars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And ſpread the truth from pole to pole.

What though, in ſolemn ſilence, all
Move round the dark terreſtrial ball!
What tho' nor real voice nor ſound,
Amid their radiant orbs be found!
In Reaſon's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever ſinging as they ſhine,
"The hand that made us is Divine."

CHAP. VI.

Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs, to be declined, compared, and conjugated.

WRITE, in the nominative caſe plural, the following nouns: apple, plum, orange, buſh, tree, plant, convenience, diſorder, novice, beginning, defeat, protuberance.

Write the following ſubſtantives, in the nominative caſe plural: cry, fly, cherry,

fancy, glory, duty, boy, folly, play, lily, toy, conveniency.

Write the following nouns in the genitive caſe ſingular: boy, girl, man, woman, lake, ſea, church, laſs, beauty, ſiſter, bee, branch.

Write the following in the nominative caſe plural: loaf, ſheaf, ſelf, muff, knife, ſtuff, wife, ſtaff, wolf, half, calf, ſhelf, life.

Write the following in the genitive caſe plural: brother, child, man, woman, foot, tooth, ox, mouſe, gooſe, penny.

Write the following nouns in the nominative and genitive caſes plural: wife, chief, die, ſtaff, city, river, proof, archer, maſter, crutch, tooth, mouth, baker, diſtaff.

Write the genitive ſingular and plural of the pronouns, I, thou, he, ſhe, it, who, and other.

Write the objective caſes, ſingular and plural, of the pronouns, I, thou, he, ſhe, it, and who.

Compare the following adjectives: fair, grave, bright, long, ſhort, tall, white, deep, ſtrong, poor, rich, great.

Compare the following adjectives: amiable, moderate, diſintereſted, favourable,

grateful, ſtudious, attentive, negligent, induſtrious, perplexing.

Write the following adjectives in the comparative degree: near, far, little, low, good, indifferent. bad, worthy, convenient.

Write the following adjectives in the ſuperlative degree: feeble, bold, good, ardent, cold, bad, baſe, little, ſtrong, late, near, content.

Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood, preſent tenſe: beat, gain, read, eat, walk, deſire, interpoſe.

Conjugate the following verbs in the potential mood, imperfect tenſe: fear, hope, dream, fly, conſent, improve, controvert.

Conjugate the following verbs in the ſubjunctive mood, perfect tenſe: drive, prepare, ſtarve, omit, indulge, demonſtrate.

Conjugate the following verbs in the imperative mood: believe, depart, invent, give, aboliſh, contrive.

Write the following verbs in the infinitive mood, preſent and perfect tenſes: grow, decreaſe, live, proſper, ſeparate, incommode.

Write the preſent, perfect, and compound participles, of the following verbs: confeſs, diſturb, pleaſe, know, begin, embrace, eat, contaminate.

Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood, preſent and perfect tenſes of the paſſive voice: honour, abaſe, amuſe, ſlight, enlighten, diſpleaſe, envelope, bereave.

Conjugate the following verbs, in the indicative mood, pluperfect and firſt future tenſes: fly, contrive, know, deviſe, chooſe, come, ſee, go, eat, grow, bring, forſake.

Write the following verbs in the preſent and imperfect tenſes of the potential and ſubjunctive moods: know, ſhake, heat, keep, give, blow, beſtow, beſeech.

Write the following verbs in the indicative mood, imperfect and ſecond future tenſes, of the paſſive voice: ſlay, draw, crown, throw, defeat, grind, hear, divert.

Write the following verbs in the ſecond and third perſons ſingular of all the tenſes in the indicative and ſubjunctive moods: ap-

prove, condemn, mourn, freeze, know, ariſe, drive, blow, inveſtigate.

Form the following verbs in the infinitive and imperative moods, with their participles, all in the paſſive voice: embrace, draw, defeat, ſmite.

THE END.

The following books, written by the same Author, are to be sold by Darton *and* Harvey, No. 55, *Gracechurch ſtreet, London; and by* Wilſon, Spence, *and* Mawman, *York.*

ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

Adapted to the different Claſſes of Learners. With an Appendix, containing Rules and Obſervations, for aſſiſting the more advanced Students to write with Perſpicuity and Accuracy.

The Second Edition. Price bound, 2s. 6d.

"This is a publication of much merit, and fully anſwers the profeſſions in the Title. The Appendix contains ſome of the beſt Rules for writing elegantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to have ſeen." *Monthly Review, July,* 1796.

"This Grammar is, on many accounts, entitled to commendatory notice. Its materials have been carefully and judiciouſly ſelected; its arrangement is diſtinct, and well adapted to the purpoſe of inſtruction; and its expreſſion is ſimple, perſpicuous, and accurate. The Compiler has obſerved a due medium between extreme conciſeneſs, and extreme minuteneſs of detail; and he has very properly diſtinguiſhed the leading heads from their ſub-

ordinate illuſtrations, by printing them in a larger letter," &c.

See the character at large, in the Analytical Review, June, 1796.

ENGLISH EXERCISES,

Adapted to the Grammar lately publiſhed by L. MURRAY; conſiſting of

Exemplifications of the Parts of Speech;	Defects in Punctuation; and Violations of the Rules reſpecting Perſpicuity and Accuracy.
Inſtances of Falſe Orthography;	
Violations of the Rules of Syntax;	

Deſigned for the benefit of Private Learners, as well as for the Uſe of Schools.

Price bound, without the Key, 2s.

——— *with the Key, 3s.*

THE POWER OF RELIGION ON THE MIND,

In Retirement, Affliction, and at the Approach of Death: Exemplified in the Teſtimonies and Experience of Perſons diſtinguiſhed by their Greatneſs, Learning, or Virtue.

The Ninth Edition, improved.

Price bound, 2s.

24

larger

al Re-

ed by

nctua-
Viola-
Rules
Perſpi-
Accu-

rs,

IND,

ach of
Expe-
atneſs,

24